

PARIS.

Harold Special Report of the
Armistice Negotiations.Interviews Between M. Thiers
and Bismarck.General Burnside's Mis-
sion to Paris.The Question of Alsace and
Lorraine.Revolutionizing of Paris Denied by
the Prussians.

EXODUS OF AMERICANS FROM PARIS.

Scenes and Incidents on the Journey
to Versailles.Spirit of the French People Still
Defiant.

BAZAIN'S DEFENCE OF HIMSELF

Mayor Arago, of Paris, Resigns
His Position.

THE SITUATION IN TOURS.

ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Thiers and Bismarck in Conference—Thiers
Commission—The Statesmen in Private
Conference—The Prussian Position—German
Action in the Field.Special HERALD telegram, dated at Versailles on
the 3d and 4th inst., respectively, reached this city
in series to-day. I proceed to telegraph the advice
by cable to New York thus:—The HERALD special correspondent, dated at Ver-
sailles on the 3d inst., says:—M. Thiers had a pro-
tracted interview with Count Bismarck yesterday.The French statesman is satisfied with the recep-
tion which he enjoyed at the hands of the Prussian
Premier.M. Thiers had previously received from the gov-
ernment in Paris full powers to treat for and nego-
tiate an armistice with the Prussians on the basis
proposed by England.Count Bismarck will agree to open formal nego-
tiations looking to a peace with M. Thiers as soon
as the French government at Tours duly commission
Thiers to negotiate further than for an armistice.Count Bismarck paid a brief visit to M. Thiers last
night and there will be a renewal of their personal
visits of conference to-day.The HERALD correspondent at Versailles tele-
graphs specially in confirmation of the negotiations
narrative, on the 4th inst., that:—M. Thiers, after his interview with the Prussian
Chancellor (Bismarck), expressed his hope of the
ultimate success of the negotiations for an armis-
tice and peace.

He will meet Bismarck again to-day.

A telegram from Berlin addressed specially to the
HERALD, under date of the 4th inst., states that it
is expected Thiers will make concessions on the part
of France with the view of securing peace.

MELANCHOLY REASONS FOR PEACE.

The Berlin advices report also that during the past
fortnight six French villages, the inhabitants of
which had made common cause with the Franco-
Prussians against the Prussian army, had been burned
by the German soldiery.

Thiers Details His Mission.

TOURS, Nov. 5, 1870.

Paris advices to the 31st ult. have been received
here to-day. M. Thiers, on returning to Paris on the
30th, instantly gave the government the details of
his mission. Owing to the courageous resistance of
Paris for the great powers, England, Russia,
Austria and Italy, have come to the support of the
armistice, which will include the revivification of
Paris and the opportunity to hold the elections for
the Constituent Assembly throughout France.Sustaining the Government—Thiers' In-
terviews with Bismarck—What was Talked
About—An Arrangement Believed to Have
Been Arrived At.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1870.

A telegram dated at Versailles on the 4th inst. and
received this morning confirms last night's despatch
as to the result of the election at Paris on the ques-
tion of the confidence in the provisional govern-
ment.The returns for the whole city are as follows:—
Yves, 471,000, and says, 50,000. No distur-
bance had occurred. The result is con-
sidered to make the armistice certain. Thiers
had long conversations with Count
Bismarck on the 3d and 4th inst. The following is
the result of the interviews:—Thiers, at the first in-
terview, showed Bismarck his authorization from
the Paris government, and arranged an armistice
on the basis proposed by Lord Granville. Bismarck
replied it was all very well as far as it went; but an
authorization from the Tours government was also
necessary.Thiers said Gambetta and his colleagues would
not disavow an agreement made by the Paris gov-
ernment and supported by Trochu and the army of
Paris. He undertook at once to communicate with
Tours and obtain a formal authorization in addition
to the informal powers already received.Bismarck insisted on the necessity of convoking
an assembly to speak with authority in the name of
the country. He said he was willing to suspend ac-
tive hostilities for this purpose, but until all had
been arranged the siege operations would have full
course.At the second interview Bismarck waived the point
of the Tours government's authorization and dis-
cussed the conditions of the armistice. He proposed
that Paris should receive daily one day's food on the
scale of present rations, and both belligerents pro-
ceed on their material preparations. The Germans
go on to occupy the whole territory now held
by them; to cease to make forced requisitions, and
to be allowed to bring forward all their stores and
war material without interruption.Thiers agreed to these points, and asked, "Will
Alsace and Lorraine be permitted to send deputies
to the Assembly?"Bismarck replied in the negative, but at length
admitted he might consent.What happened at the final interview is not
known. It is reported that Thiers and Bismarck
have signed an agreement, which was sent to Paris
to receive the ratification of the government.Fears of a Rising in the French Capital—Bis-
marck and Thiers in Council.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1870.

The news of the armistice is enthusiastically re-
ceived in London.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN PARIS REPORTED.

A telegram from Brussels dated to-day says it is

stated there that from disturbances have broken
out at Paris. The news, however, cannot be ver-
ified.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT PLAYING A DOUBLE
GAME.

A special despatch from Versailles, dated 10 P. M.,
November 4, says, the Provisional Government seem
to be playing a double game. They officially as-
sured the citizens that the Government would consent
to no peace involving a cession of territory; but M.
Thiers assured Count von Bismarck that every mem-
ber of the Government was convinced that the Con-
stituent Assembly would make peace on the basis of
a surrender of the Rhine Provinces and the pay-
ment of an indemnity, and that they would not
oppose such a settlement.

BISMARCK AND THIERS IN COUNCIL.

The London Times this morning has a special tele-
gram from Versailles announcing that the conference
between M. Thiers and Count von Bismarck was con-
cluded yesterday in accordance with explicit orders
from the Tours government. The proposals made
by England have not yet come under consideration.

PARIS TO RECEIVE SUPPLIES.

A telegram from Tours states that the Prussians
say that it has been agreed that Paris shall receive
supplies during the armistice.

General Burnside's Mission—Presentation to
the French Authorities—Bismarck's Plan of
Truce—No Revolutionizing of Paris—An Elec-
tion; but Alsace and Lorraine Not to Vote—
What Favre Demanded—Prussian Refusal
and Failure.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1870.

I have already telegraphed to the HERALD a full
account of the general armistice which was pro-
posed by the King of Prussia to the French govern-
ment authorities through General Burnside and
Paul S. Forbes. I am now enabled to add, from re-
liable sources of information, the following facts in
continuation of the narrative, viz:—

No cessation of hostilities was contemplated, ex-
cept for a space of forty-eight hours, during which
time a complete armistice was to take place, so as
to enable the French parliamentary voting to go on
and the election returns to be made up. There was
no revivification of the garrison of Paris contem-
pled or, to be allowed, Count Bismarck insisting
that the military situation should remain entirely
unchanged during the existence of this semi-armis-
tice.

In fact, the position was pretty much in this
way:—The French could make a sortie during the
time and drive the Prussian army back to the city
liberty to do so; if the Prussians were able to draw
their investing lines still close to the city or take
the place they enjoyed the same privilege of action.

Another and imperative condition which was set
forth was that the inhabitants of Alsace and Lor-
raine should not be permitted to vote. Count Bis-
marck's argument was that the question of the ces-
sation of these two provinces to Germany constituted
a prominent point of controversy between the pow-
ers. If the Prussian authorities wished so to act
they could really apply force and thus ensure the
return of a delegation from both provinces favor-
able to a territorial annexation. Prussia would not
do so; but should a delegation favorable to an-
nexation be elected she would be ac-
cused of having used undue means in order
to secure such result. Then, again, if
a delegation opposed to annexation to Prussia were
elected, the remainder of the population of France
would come to consider and believe that the country
had no right to vote annexation in face of the ad-
verse voice of the representatives of the provinces
themselves.

Speaking of Alsace and Lorraine, Count Bismarck
has always declared that in the plan of annexation
he intended only to apply the rule to Metz and
Strasbourg and the German-speaking population of
the above named provinces.

M. Jules Favre objected to both of the conditions
submitted by Bismarck. M. Favre insisted that the
city of Paris should be revivified and Alsace and
Lorraine represented in the French Legislative
Body.

On these disputed points, and in consequence of
the differences of opinion to which their discussion
gave rise, General Burnside's mission was rendered
nugatory and ceased.

M. Thiers was called for the revivification of Paris
and the revivification of the best places of France.

I have it from best authority for stating to-day
that Premier Count Bismarck refused positively to
either grant the request or accede to it as a demand.

Count Bismarck proposes a twenty-five days' ar-
mistice, a return to the status quo should the
negotiations fail. This does not contemplate the
revivification of Paris.

THE SITUATION AT TOURS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Reactionary Excitement—The Rural Dis-
tricts Against an Armistice—Gambetta's
Position—General Excitement—Bourbaki
for the Orleans Princes—Reinforcements
from the East.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1870.

A special HERALD telegram from Tours, dated on
the 3d inst. in the evening, reports the situation
which then existed at the seat of government in
France in the following words:—

The correspondent says:—An uncomfortable con-
dition of feeling prevails here on the part of the
government in consequence of the recent act of the
population in firing on M. Gean, the Prefect, who had
been sent from Tours on a mission to Versailles.

CITIZEN OPPOSITION TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Other evidences existing here go to show that
Marseilles and Lyons are in a state of actual revolt
against the provisional government. At the same
moment the news reports to hand from Paris indi-
cate the existence of dissent and dissatisfaction
with the action of the executive of the Tours dele-
gation.

M. Gambetta is denounced for his own denuncia-
tion of the conduct of the army at Metz and also for
his utterances of extreme radical declarations, which
tend to render the plan of an armistice unpopular.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

A numerous and very noisy or tumultuous de-
putation of the people waited on Gambetta yester-
day and presented to him a series of resolutions against
an armistice. The paper declared that the people
were resolved to carry on the war with still increased
vigor and to fight to the "bitter end."

Having received the deputation M. Gambetta ap-
peared on the balcony in front of the house and de-
livered a speech to the people who had collected in
the street. He approved of the resolutions which had
been just read to him.

Public addresses of a character similar to this one
have been received by Gambetta and the others
from Laval, Alençon, Perigueux, Havre, Montbrison,
Nantes, Laury, Albi, Poitiers, Rennes, Clermont
and Aurillac.

It is believed that the acceptance of the armistice
in Paris will be denounced very strongly and de-
cidedly by the country, where the people remain
comparatively secure from the suffering and dan-
gers which exist in and threaten the capital.

Gambetta evinces an evident inclination and de-
sire to make political capital from and with the
"reds."

VOLUNTEERS.

Two hundred Albanians have arrived here with
the intention of tendering their services to the re-
public of France. Their picturesque costume and
magnificent shining arms attract a very great
amount of attention.

Five hundred French-irregulars halting, strangely
enough, from Montevideo, have also arrived.

ORLEANISM.

Bourbaki displays a strong Orleanist feeling. He
had communication with the exiled Princes during
his visit to England.

General Bourbaki resigned his command of the
Army of the North in consequence of the use of in-
sulting expressions towards him with regard to the
surrender of Metz. He is expected here at Tours
every day, but it is not yet known whether he will
take his new command on the Loire or in the
Vosges.

M. Knappe has just arrived here from Brittain.

THE AMERICAN EXODUS
FROM PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Morning Meeting and Ready to Start—
Organizing a Carriage Train—In the Streets
at Daybreak—Melancholy Aspect—At the
Fortifications—Who Were There—Out-
The Fortifications and Siege Guns—Touching
the Prussians and Papers Examined—On-
Hungry and Travel Stopped.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1870.

A special correspondence of the HERALD, dated at
Versailles on the 5th of October, furnishes quite
an interesting account of the departure of the body
of American visitors in exodus from Paris, after
their release through the exertions of Minister
Washington.

The report reads thus:—Before the dawn of day
the Americans who were to leave Paris were out of
bed and already dressed. Thirty carriages were
hired for the service. They set out immediately
and were taken to Charenton.

I, says the correspondent, made one of a party
of four who purchased a carriage and a pair of good
horses. They cost sixteen hundred francs. All who
left by the American caravan were obliged either to
purchase a horse and carriage or else to pay a large
amount of cash for a hired conveyance to the rail-
way station.

The morning was wet and the weather cold.

The drive through the city at such an hour, and
under such circumstances, was truly a melancholy
sight.

There was an immense camp at the Tuilleries.

A large crowd of hungry persons—crows of them
indeed—were gathered already. They were looking
for food—waiting for the distribution by the butchers.
A fixed gloom pervaded their countenances.

Then there was the sound of the ceaseless tramp
of the sentinels.

All this contributed to impart a sense of the most
depressing feeling to the Americans.

IN MOTION OUTWARD.

At the hour of seven o'clock the carriages began
to move forward. A large escort of men of the Na-
tional Guard lined the sidewalk and pavement as we
went.

We were preceded by Messrs. Ward and Hoffman,
secretaries to the United States Legation in Paris,
and journeyed over the draw-bridge, viewing
again the superb fortifications of the city of Paris as
we went.

WHO WERE THERE.

Among the party were Messrs. O'Sullivan and
wife, Harry Stone, Crozier and wife, of Detroit;
Kiddier, Holmeck, Wells and Turnbull.

There were twenty Russians waiting away also.

Each one of the Americans had been furnished by
Minister Washburne with a *laissez passer*, and
each was required to sign a document affirming
that he or she was not carrying and promising not
to carry any letters written or papers of any descrip-
tion or kind.

UNDER THE GUNS.

The procession moved along the highway under
the heavy guns of the fortifications.

We took the road to Creteil.

The day set in very cold, with a biting wind.

RURAL SCENES.

The country outside of the barriers had been
already cleared of every sort of estate matter; po-
tatoes, grapes, beets and all kinds of fruit were
gone. Here and there we observed a single apple
tree.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

For over an hour we encountered no French sol-
diers, though we were all the time preceded by an
ambulance wagon, which appeared to act as the
vanguard of our vehicles.

We passed under the guns of Fort Charenton and
by the strong ramparts which extend in that direc-
tion.

We reached Creteil at nine o'clock in the morn-
ing. Here we found ruin and devastation on every
side. The population of the village was gone.

Passing the French outposts at half-past nine
A. M., our flag, which floated on the carriages, was
discovered by the Prussian outposts sentinels. We
were ten miles distant from the walls of Paris and
less than three from the forts at the moment.

The Prussians challenged us and we replied. We
are ordered by their officers to turn off into a side
way at this point.

We then passed along the banks of the river
Marne, and soon came on a Prussian battery of
blockade, which was thrown across the highway.
Looking over and above the obstruction we beheld
the spiked helmets of thousands of German soldiers
rising above.

On the top of the barricade were two very wicked
looking cannon peering at us through breaches or
portholes.

BISMARCK'S WATCHFULNESS.

At half-past ten o'clock Count Papsfeldt, secretary
to Count Bismarck, whose wife is an American, met
Mr. Ward, who had charge of our party, when a
formal transfer of documents and papers was com-
menced for the purpose of scrutiny. Passports were
given up and examined, and our names and places
of address written down and registered.

After this duty had been properly accomplished
we were furnished with a German "safe conduct"
certificate.

This operation was, on the whole, tedious. It oc-
cupied quite a considerable time. During its pro-
gress the members of our company descended from
the carriages and cut down sticks from the trees, to
be retained in commemoration of our eventual jour-
ney.

CERTIFIED.

At the hour of half-past eleven in the forenoon we
were permitted and commenced to move on through
the Prussian siege lines.

Each carriage was guarded by German soldiers.

The outposts of the investing army were all fur-
nished with small watchhouses for the shelter of the
men.

During the next hour we passed through the
soldiers' camps until we reached Biers. Here we
found the whole village filled, 4,000 or 5,000 Ger-
mans being on duty in and around it.

REFRESHMENTS.

We halted here for refreshments and obtained
some cheese and beer.

ADVANCE.

Going beyond Biers we were compelled to take a
circuitous route onward towards Versailles. A mile
from the town we reached a steep hill.

Rain commenced to pour down in torrents here.
When we were descending the little mountain one
of our carriages, in which were some of the ladies,
was injured by accident. This produced a general
alarm, or many screams, from the remainder of
the fair sex in company. We experienced a grand
"scare."

der such circumstances, and being wet, weary and
hungry, the Americans from Paris entered the city
of Versailles.

BEFORE AND IN PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Fire on the Forts Kept Up—An Address to
the People—Arago Resigns His Position—
Trochu Complicated—Energy of Fland-
Meters to be Fulfilled.

TOURS, Nov. 5, 1870.

Reports from Paris state that Jules Favre had re-
quested that the government would not cede any
territory as the price of peace.

PEGGING AWAY.

There had been no fighting around Paris for the
past three days. The fire from the French forts,
however, was kept up to prevent the erection of
Prussian batteries. In this the French gunners
have been very successful.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PARIS GOVERNMENT TO THE
PEOPLE.

A telegram from Nantes, dated to-day, states that
advices from Paris have been received to-day by
balloon. The members of the government there
had issued a proclamation to the people saying:—
You give us our orders; we have remained at the
perilous post which the resolution of the 4th of
September assigned us, and we still remain with the
force coming from you. We realize the great duties
which your confidence imposes. The first is the na-
tional defence, which must be our exclusive occupa-
tion. We will represent all criminal movements by a
severe execution of the laws.

Jules Favre had also issued a proclamation, say-
ing:—The deliverance of the country is only possible
by an obedience to the military chiefs and a respect
for the laws.

RESIGNATION OF MAYOR ARAGO.

Etienne Arago, the Mayor of Paris, and his aids,
Floque and Brisson, have resigned.

TROCHU FELICITATED—HIS SPEECH.

The National Guard in immense numbers had
flooded General Trochu on his escape from the
rivers and the personal bravery he exhibited at a
trying time. The general made a short speech in
reply, in which he said, "The republic alone can
save us. If it is lost we shall all be lost."

HOW RICARD SERVED FAYAT AND BLANQUET.

It was M. Ricard, the Minister of Finance, who
was most active in the liberation of his colleagues
who were held prisoners at the Hotel de Ville in
Paris on the 31st ult. When the troubles com-
menced he sent immediately to the Ministry of
Finance and convoked the National Guard. The
latter upon coming up surrounded Gustave
Florentin and his men. M. Ricard at once ordered
strong guards to be stationed at the Bank, the Post
Office, the official printing office, and the offices of
the Ministers. Felix Pyat and Blanquet sent em-
issaries to the Finance Department demanding large
sums to be paid immediately. M. Ricard, with the
force he had at hand, was enabled to arrest these
pioneers, and has them as prisoners now. He also
keeps the orders for money, which are signed by
Pyat and Blanquet, as proofs against them hereafter.

STRICT MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED WITH THE
RIOTERS.

Hereafter the government will take the strongest
measures against rioters. The persons thus ar-
rested for complicity in the disorders on that day
are mainly those who have been the most violent
against General Trochu. On the day after the riot
M. Thiers was insulted in the street by a mob. It
is reported that Blanquet, Florentin and most of
their active assistants were subsequently arrested
and imprisoned in the cellar of the Hotel de Ville.
The people were demanding that they be shot at
once. It is further reported that they will be
tried by law directly after the election.

THE COMMANDER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Advices from Paris announce that Clement
Thomas has been appointed to the command of the
National Guard.

MILITARY AND OTHER RE-
PORTS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Determined to Fight It Out—The Prussians
Moving on Le Creusot—Garibaldi to Stop
Fighting—Affairs at Marseilles—Bazaine
Denies Gambetta's Statements.

TOURS, Nov. 5, 1870.

No important military movements have been
made in this direction for the past day or two be-
yond the evident concentration of the Prussians at
Orleans and the general preparations to attack
them.

FIGHT TO THE LAST.

Advices from the various departments lately in-
vaded by the Prussians still show the existence of a
determined spirit of resistance on the part of the
inhabitants of all classes. The heavy requisitions
made on the people have intensified this feeling of
hatred. At Rheims, Epemay, Chalons, Menehour,
and many other places conflicts occur almost every
day between the citizens and the Prussians in search
of provisions.

MOVING TOWARDS LE CREUSOT.

A despatch from Chagny, dated on Thursday, says
the Prussians at Chagny have occupied the barracks
and have ordered eighty thousand rations for ex-
pected reinforcements. General Michel had arrived
there. The Prussians seem to avoid Chagny, and
are going towards Le Creusot.

GARIBALDI TO SUSPEND OPERATIONS DURING THE
ARMISTICE.

It is believed that in consequence of the armistice
the Army of the Loire (L), under General Garibaldi,
will suspend operations for the time. The Germans
in front of that army are now marching from
Dijon to Chagny, threatening Lyons and Bourges.

THE SITUATION AT MARSEILLES.

Later advices from Marseilles have been received.
The revolutionary excitement was abating. General
Grosset had assumed command of the National
Guard there, notwithstanding the strong opposition
he met. It was generally thought that the election
to be held on Sunday next for the choice of a gen-
eral would result in the displacement of General
Clement.

M. Esquiros has been chosen President of the Com-
mittee of the Defence of the Rhine.

BAZAINE GIVES GAMBETTA THE LIE.

The Nord, of this city,